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Fatuus post ebrietatem, 1 Idiocy after excessive drunkenness.

Gonorrhœa, } - - - 9 Venereal disease.
Syphitis, - }

Morbi infantiles, - - - 22 Febrile and bowel complaints of children.

The unexampled mildness and serenity of the present month, although gladdening all nature, and inviting the inhabitants of the vegetable kingdom to burst perhaps prematurely from their *Hibernacula*, has produced little change on the quantity or quality of the diseases common to this country. If the number of cases of fever is not increased, it is not lessened. Drunkenness, at all times destructive of the energies of man, has in the present list given a melancholy instance of its power, whereby a rational and intelligent being, has by its agency alone, been reduced to a state of complete idiocy. A medical friend lately showed the Reporter a drupe, or seed of the hawthorn, or *Mespilus oxyacantha* of Linne which a lady had picked out of the cavity of her ear, after being lodged there for upwards of twenty years: she had thrust it in when a very young girl by accident, and it soon produced considerable deafness; sometime ago upon applying to a surgeon, he laughed at the idea of it being there, for he observed it must have rotted long since. Its organization, and hardness when cut into, were not in the least impaired, and the only changes that it had undergone were in its colour, which was black, and that the kernel when applied to a hot iron, gave an odour resembling animal substances. The lady hears much better, since its extraction. It would be very gratifying if any of your Correspondents, who are conversant in vegetable physiology, would favour the public with the reason why the vegetable principle was not developed under the apparently favourable circumstances of warmth and moisture.

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From February 20, till March 20.

'Twas but late, the mourning year
Felt the force of Winter drear,
When from forth his chills abode,
Clad in double night he rode;
Scattering with his blighting breath,
Hail and terror, storms and death.
Now let spring her form unfold,
Rob'd in green and gemm'd with gold.
Lo! she comes, by Zephyrs led
(Blooms unnumber'd round her head)
Over valley, hill, and grove,
Breathing life and health and love.

WESTAL'S DAY IN SPRING.

To mortal man it is not given to lift the veil which conceals the mysteries of nature, and even after the most careful investigation he beholds but in part only, that economy which governs the whole. Our winter birds of passage begin now to leave us, to revisit the Northern Regions, and amidst the wilds of Lapland, Nova Zeunbla, and the innumerable Isles within the Arctic Circle, to enjoy that peace and security denied them in the more populous countries of the south. But by what peculiar sensations they are enabled to hold their unerring course through the pathless air, amidst darkness and storms, the human mind has not been able to conceive, and man is led to look with humility, "from Nature up to Nature's God."

February 23d, Yew tree (*Taxus baccata*) and common yellow Crocus (*Crocus Mæsiacus* Bot. Mag.) flowering. The last did not begin flowering in 1808, until the 29th of February.

24, Alder (*Betula Alnus*) in flower.

25, Great Blue Titmouse (*Parus major*) singing. White and purple-striped Crocus (*Crocus vernus* variety) coming into flower.

26, Mezereon (*Daphne Mezereum*) flowering. Frogs croaking.

27, Blue Hounds-tongue (*Cynoglossum Omphalodes*) flowering. Golden crowned Wren (*Motacilla Regulus*) and Woodlark singing.

28, Yellow Hammier (*Emberiza Citrinella*) singing.

March 1, Cloth of Gold Crocus (*Crocus sulphureus*) and Spurge Laurel (*Daphne Laureola*) flowering.

Black bird (*Turdus Merula*) singing. Bees beginning to fly about.

4, Purple Dead Nettle (*Lamium Purpureum et amplexicaule*) and Field Speedwell (*Veronica agrestis cœrulea et alba*) flowering. Fieldfares (*Turdus pilaris*) returned.

- 5, Dog's-tooth Violet (*Erythronium Dens Canis*) and oriental Borage (*Borago Orientalis*) flowering. The *Erythronium* was in flower at the same date last year.
 6, Sweet scented Violet (*Viola odorata*) flowering.
 8, Lesser Daffodil (*Narcissus minor*) flowering.
 9, Dandelion (*Leontodon Taraxacum*) and Pilewort (*Ranunculus Ficaria*) flowering.
 10, Humble Bee (*Apis terrestris*) and Nettle Butterfly (*Papilio urtica*) flying about during the day, and the Dor (*Scarfabeus Stercorarius*) in the evening.
 Made the second sowing of Peas.
 11, Barren Strawberry (*Fragaria sterilis*) flowering. Made the first setting of Beans.
 13, Double Daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudo Narcissus*) flowering.
 16, Primrose (*Primula acaulis*) flowering.
 17, Bulbous Fumitory (*Fumaria bulbosa*) and Yellow Star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogallum luteum*) flowering.
 19, Larch (*Pinus Larix*) showing their fertile flowers.
 20, Field-fares yet here, the Woodcock, Widgeon, and various species of Ducks which frequent our waters during winter are disappearing.
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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From 20 February, till March 20.

The present period has been as remarkable for a series of fine weather, as the winter was for severity: the invalid who had languished through the dreary months of winter, finds a ray of hope cheer his drooping spirits, while induced to walk abroad and enjoy in the month of March all the mildness of the long wished for April. And the husbandman rejoices in the fine season, which enables him, with so much ease, to commit to the earth the various seeds.

- February 21, 22, 23, Cool dark days.
 24, Some rain during the night.
 25, Showers during the night. Mild, pleasant day.
 26, Pleasant dark day.
 27, 28, Brilliant days.
 March, 1st, Pleasant.
 2, 3, Misty.
 4, 5, 6, Brilliant days.
 7, 8, 9, Gentle Showers.
 10, 11, Misty mornings, fine bright days.
 12, Brilliant.
 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, Dark, dry days.
 18, 19, 20, Dark, dry days.

The Barometer has seldom been known stationary for such a length of time, for stationary it may almost be called; when the total variation for a month was no more than from 30.2 till 30.4.

The variations of the Thermometer, although greater than the Barometer, have been less than usual for the season. It was on the 6th of March only so low as 30, on the first as high as 46, the rest of the time it was mostly about 44, or 45.

The wind has been Northerly 11; Southerly 10; Westerly 4 times, and Easterly once; of the intermediate points, the South West was the most prevalent.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR APRIL 1809.

On the first, the Moon rises at 46 min. past 8 aft. being a little later than Spica in the Virgin, from which it is distant about 7° ; as she mounts the heavens, Mars and Spica to the West, and the Scorpion with Saturn in the east, just risen, make the line from the meridian to the south east by south very conspicuous. At 9 she is $38^{\circ} 42'$ from Antares, and $61^{\circ} 24'$ from Regulus; she passes the meridian the next morning at 35 min. past 1, and sets same morning at 55 min. past 5.

Fifth, The Moon rises at 30 min. past 0, morning, being a little later than the rising of Antares; about 3 when the Scorpion and Saturn are on the meridian, the Moon on one side, and the stars of the Balance, with Mars, and Spica on the other, decorate highly the southern part of the heavens. The Moon passes the meridian at 32 min. past 4, and sets at 42 min. past 7.